The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For The Blair County Whig.

Power of Influence.

We scarcely know how susceptible we are of being made to think and act by influence. This is the lever of gigantic power and the vehicle upon which many ride to glory, and rise to the highest pinnacle of fame. It embraces the lowest depths of dishonor as well as the loftiest and stateliest steppings of a sanctified imagination. The existence of our government, the success of our arms in the revolutionary struggle with the mother country, and the final consummation of our liberty under circumstances the most disheartening, hoping against hope, when our shattered army was wintering in poverty and nakedness at Valley Forge, awaiting the coming of spring to renew their conflict with the enemy, that with pomp and magnificence were re-nerving their energies on the fat of the land not thirty miles distant, was owing to the influence our beloved Washington had obtained, and which caused the people of those days to look on him as a superhuman being.

And no doubt this very feeling of awe which his presence inspired on the minds of those who placed such implicit confidence in his ability to crush the enemy under any circumstances, and relieve the nation from the tyranny of Great Britain, added a power to his action greater than he really possessed. When he gave an order it was obeyed implicitly, knowing that a fulfillment of it, be it what it might, had an intimate or remote connection with the destiny of our army and government. He was employed, body and mind, in the work God no doubt assigned he should accomplish, and this untiring exertion which he manifested in our affairs, caused the influence he had over the people of those days "which tried men's souls." And how necessary it was that a person of so much dignity should hold this influence.

Had it been held by a person unstable in principles, or in his love for his country, or of a mind calculated to quail when brought in opposition with unforeseen circumstances sufficient to dishearten a nation struggling for liberty, you may suppose the results. The liberty we of this country now enjoy would have sunk in thick darkness. And instead of the present state of unalloyed independence as sovereigns of our destinies, we would have been under the predestination of a Queen with her liege lords, and a host of aristocratic dependents. Influence! Influence! was the power that acted like a charm on all the actions of Washington, and laid the foundation on which rests the glories of the most glorious and magnanimous nation on the face of the globe. Influence is the power that is operating on the South at the present day, in sinking our glorious nation in degradation and shame, and using means for crushing out the very existence of our liberties, and destroying our free and independent government. It arouses the activities of the soul, whereby it mounts as on eagles' wings to the Majesty on High, to partake of the joys and infinite goodness of the great "I Am!" It is the aggrandizement of the mind; it causes it to increase in magnitude, and to expand as doth the seed in the fertile soil. It kindles the embers that lie smouldering in quietude, and, by fanning them, illumines the pathway of the Hero! Not only of the martial hero, but, like the guiding pole-star, directs the moral hero to realms where he wins for himself laurels more precious than were ever gained by the sword, or the slaughter of his fellow men. It is felt in the moral and political world, in earth, in hell, in heaven, and when the balances of human destinies are weighed in the great day of final accounts, the redeemed and the lost will draw around them an influence that will be deathless as the immortal soul!

See the influence of Napoleon arousing in mighty thunders the voice of a whole people. This power worked most fearfully in thinning the circles of French firesides, taking away the sire and son from many happy families, all to gratify an ambition towering as the Alps he surmounted on his road to victory, or as unbending as the will he exercised in all his undertakings. It is almost impossible to imagine the power of influence in the human mind. See the wretched heathens of the islands of the South Sea, prostrating their bodies before the car containing their god, to be crushed to death, that they may appease his wrath. Consider the humerous torments undergone, at the mere recital of some of which the heart grows cold, to obtain the promised land, all done through the influence of their religious teachers.

Its chief power for good or evil consists in its connexion with religion. In this is lodged that magnetic influence that draws down upon its votaries and victims the interposition of the Creator of the Universe. If our influence is generated by good motives, then we may rise to be benefactors of our race, and rank as Washingtons in our country's history; but if, on the contrary, we suffer ourselves to be impelled by base selfishness, and exert the power of an unbridled ambition upon the minds and destiny of others, we may sink as transgressors to the level of perdition, or wear the blood-stained crown of Napoleon Bonaparte.

MENSSANAINCORPORESANO.

Sinking Valley, Jan. 31, 1863.

Letter from the 137th Regiment.

BELL'S PLAINS, Va., }
Feb. 7, 1863. }

DEAR WHIG: After spending some six weeks at Camp Eaton, as at Camp Hammond, we were obliged to bid farewell to our comfortable quarters on the 21st of January. We were relieved of duty at Aquia Creek Landing, and on the same day received marching orders. The morning of the 22d brought with it the well-known notes of the long roll, the signal to sling knapsacks and fall in, which was but the work of a few minutes, and we were again on the tramp. After marching about one-fourth of a mile from camp to a siding one and a half miles from the landing, on the railroad leading from the landing to Fredericksburg, we received transportation to Stoneman's station, a distance of about ten miles. Here we left the cars, filed into the woods, stacked arms, and took dinner on the old camp ground of the 84th Regiment.

In the meantime we had the pleasure of taking by the hand Mr. Wm. Lane, of Hollidaysburg. He looks quite well, and is in good spirits. After dinner we proceeded about two miles, halted, and were ordered this time to pitch tents (didn't have any) and stop for the night.

During the evening a number of the old 84th boys came to see us, among whom was Job Ferry, of your town. They all look remarkably well, and say they like soldiering. "Bully for them." In the morning we fell back to the railroad, and reported to Gen. Paul, then en route for Bell's Plains. This was a hard day's march, owing to the quantity of rain that had fallen and the amount of traveling done on the roads; they were in very bad condition. The whole left wing of the army was moving in the same direction, and as far as the eye could penetrate thro' the fog, naught could be seen but the moving mass; all order was destroyed, and it appeared to be every fellow for himself. Men, horses and wagons were all mixed up together, and it would have been useless for one to try to pick his road, so with a "*who cares for snakes in the winter*" we pitched in for our chance, determined, if possible, to keep the forked end downwards. Horses and mules here and there lay dead along the road, and of some nothing visible but the tip of an ear, or part of the concluding extremity, the body having already disappeared beneath the earthy liquid. A soldier would occasionally plunge into some hole, and it was with great difficulty that he could, without assistance, extricate Uncle Sam's gunboats from the wary element amid the roars of his comrades. Thus it went, pull and tug, and it was not till after night set in that we arrived at our destination, a distance of twelve miles. On the 24th the boys, though very much fatigued by the previous day's march, busied themselves clearing away the trees and under brush, and preparing a camp ground.

Company I have constructed very comfortable quarters by burrowing into the side of a hill, building up logs on three sides, and stretching their rubber blankets over for a roof. It is really amusing to see them, like so many prairie dogs, emerge from their subterranean cells and bound up the hill at roll-call. The boys of Co. I, as a general thing, enjoy very good health; there is at present but one or two sick, and they are improving very fast under the medical treatment of our noble young Surgeon, Wm. McPherson, of Philadelphia, a very skillful physician, and a gentleman in every sense of the term.

You are well aware, no doubt, that Captain Thos. McFarlane has resigned and gone home. His business is such that it requires his presence, and we wish him success. While he rests on his downy bed and dines upon the delicacies that bedeck our tables at home, and smokes the best Havanas, the patriotic little band that he brought with him are pitching into "hard tack," coffee and salt pork for breakfast; salt pork, hard tack and coffee for dinner; coffee without cream, salt pork and hard tack for supper, and lay on the soft side of a pole bed, or on the dry side of the ground, with a *veteran's* blanket around them. "*Bully for us;*" *we can stand the agony.*

Mr. W. F. Johnston, our First Lieutenant, has been promoted to the Captaincy. Mr. Johnston is a young man of town, known to your readers as a man of good character, and is fully qualified for the position he now holds. The Captain not only commands the admiration and respect of the company as a man, but a deep-rooted confidence in his ability as a Captain, and a military man exists throughout. I think I do not exaggerate when I assert that he has not an enemy in the company. "He is the man for us." He promised to stand by us while yet at home, he promises to stand by us on the field of carnage, and we do not in the least doubt his integrity. Those at home may rest assured that Captain Johnston will do all in his power for the comfort and safety of their friends in his company.

Second Lieutenant J. G. Isenburg is promoted to First Lieutenant. He is well thought of by the boys, and makes a very good officer. His adorer would blush could she but see her "hunkey" attired in the garb of an official, with all the bravery of a Napoleon in his expression.

Orderly John May, of Martinsburg, has the Second Lieutenancy. Mr. May is a very intelligent, gentlemanly fellow, and performed the wearisome duty of Orderly with great alacrity. We have no doubt he will make a skillful officer. This brings to our recollection the old adage: Mind, like water, will find its own level.

Very respectfully yours,
ROMEO.

From the Phil'a. Inquirer.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SONS.

Such signal instances of persevering gallantry as we are about to relate, are seldom exhibited even in the noblest of military families. The name of Gregg has illumined many a page in the history of the war for the defence of the Union. Indeed, so often has that name been an adornment to brilliant deeds, that it has gained the *soubriquet* of "the Soldier family." But while we honor the soldiers, we must honor the fathers (for such they are in spirit if not in fact) who made them such; who bent the bow of their intellects and aimed the arrow toward the mark, the mark of true nobility and signal courage.

David McM., George, Harry H. and Thomas Jackson Gregg—named in order of their birth—sons of Matthew D. Gregg, Esq., of Centre county, were left orphans at a tender age. Their only legacy was an energetic and persevering character, and a noble mind and heart. Nephews of Col. R. A. McMurtrie, of Hollidaysburg, and Major D. McMurtrie of Huntingdon, these young boys were a charge on the aged experience of their uncles, and under their fostering care were the four young brothers directed in the path of life, until finally have they shed lustre on their native State of Pennsylvania.

DAVID MCMURTRIE GREGG.

David McMurtrie Gregg, now Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Army of the Potomac, was born in Huntingdon county, about the year 1832. After receiving a thorough academic education, David, through his own personal merit, and not wholly through the kind efforts of his friends, obtained an appointment as military cadet at West Point, and after a career of honor there as a student, in the summer of 1855 he graduated among the most honored in his class, ranking therein seven in scholarship. Immediately after his graduation he was ordered to report for active service at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri, and as early as September 1st, in the year of his graduation, he received the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, being assigned to duty in the 1st Regiment of Dragoons.

He was then for some time stationed in the Territory of New Mexico, where his career as a young officer of great energy and bravery was remarked by his superiors in command. He was thence ordered to California, where he remained for some time. Being subsequently ordered to duty in Oregon, Lieutenant Gregg most signally distinguished himself in the dark and bloody Indian drama that was there then being enacted—a horror in the history of the progress of civilization. In the midst of the wildest conflicts, when dangers enveloped him like a dark and murky cloud, and when the arrows of death were speeding innumerable, like treacherous darts from evil spirits, thick and fast about him, his thought was not of life, but of the glory and vindication of his country—

"One only aim was his—
The glory of his flag!"

His bravery displayed on these occasions, have been made a matter of history. In a work by Lawrence Kip, of the United States Army, in which a succinct narrative is given of the Indian troubles in Oregon, the author especially remembers Lieut. David McM. Gregg as "a young officer of great promise and courage." In 1859, while yet in Oregon, our hero received the promotion which his continued gallantry deserves—a commission as Fist Lieutenant.

Early in 1861, the fiend of Disunion, breaking the chains that had long bound him, stalked wildly through the South, bringing desolation and havoc in his train.

Now again were the services of Lieut. Gregg required by his country. The War Department at Washington did not lose sight of his well-known abilities and tried gallantry as a commanding officer; and, ordering him to report at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he was promoted to a captaincy in the regular army. With men like Captain Gregg, promotion is continually in their pathway; take what road they will success awaits them. In the fall of 1861, Governor Curtin commissioned Captain Gregg as Colonel of the Eighty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commonly known as the Eighth Cavalry. Everybody has heard of Col. Gregg's gallant 8th Cavalry. In the Army of the Potomac and in the Peninsula, under McClellan, and under Burnside at Fredericksburg, this regiment performed some of the most perilous and important duties of the service. These gallant services were now brought immediately under the eye of the President, and after the battle of Fredericksburg Col. Gregg was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, commanding a Cavalry Brigade. More: General Gregg is now Acting Commandant of General Bayard's Division.

Brig. Gen. Gregg is yet a young man, being but thirty years old.

Thus has the orphan-boy, with no legacy save the energy, perseverence and nobility of his character, become a Commanding General in a great army, with the confidence and admiration of his superior generals.

GEORGE GREGG.

George was intended for a machinist. He mastered his trade in the shops at Altoona. But George had an aspiring mind. He desired a more active life. So when he became his own master he left the shop, and for some time he was content to run as fireman on the Penn'a Central Railroad. But, like his brother David, promotion was put in his pathway. He soon became engineer. As engineer his services were warmly appreciated by his employers. In June, 1861, Hon. Thomas A Scott, then acting as Assistant Secretary of War, knowing the integrity and worth of George, transferred him to Alexandria, and placed him in charge of a locomotive on a military road in Virginia. At that time, as now, the whole of Northern Virginia was pestered with rebel marauding bands, whose raids on our lines of operation the Union army is even now unable to prevent. George's duties carried him over nearly all the lines of supply, and on many occasion his train was stopped by guerrillas. His life was thus often imperilled, compelling his escape through dark, unfriendly forests and dismal swamps for many miles, with no food, until at last, hungry and foot-sore, he reached a place of safety. Under all these discouragements he never once thought of leaving the service.

George was twice a prisoner in the hands of Rebels. On one occasion his money and clothing were taken from him. But when the ruffians attempted to take a valuable gold watch, a souvenir and heir-loom in the family, his spirit was roused to desperation, and he manfully resisted his adversaries, determined to yield the watch only at the end of his life, until an officer of the Rebel line, more generous than the privates, commanded the ruffians to desist, and George was sent a prisoner to Lynchburg, where he remained for many weeks. Finally he was fairly exchanged. He is now on his engine, in Virginia, regardless of danger, having reached his 25th year.

HARRY H. GREGG.

Capt. Harry H. Gregg, now in his 22d year, graduated at Dickinson College, in 1860. Having determined to follow the legal profession, he entered the law office of Miles & Dorris, at Huntingdon, Pa., where the commencement of the present sad condition of his country found him. From a sense of honor and love of country he left his circle of friends and the pursuit of the law, for the dangers and vicissitudes of the tented field and the fickle fortune of the battle-field. Meeting Gov. Curtin, on his way to Bedford Springs, in the summer season of 1862, he humbly and patriotically proffered his services in the defence of his country. The Governor urged him to raise a squad of fifteen recruits, and that he would then be happy to commission him as second lieutenant. His popularity and energy soon enabled him to raise a complete company, and although but a youth, he was chosen captain. Capt. Gregg's company is attached to the 125th Pa. Regt., which was in the battle at Antietam. At this battle Harry, at the head of his gallant company, fought the enemy bravely. He is now on duty with his company and regiment, in Virginia, and promotion is in his pathway.

THOMAS J. GREGG.

Lieut. Thomas J. Gregg, who is now in his twentieth year, was also a student in Dickinson College. After leaving college he was employed as clerk by the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company, at Altoona. Feeling that he, too, must serve his country, he to the regret of his employers, left his position and entered the company of Captain Wallace, at Huntingdon, as a private. Rising by his soldier instinct—the trait of the family—he was a short time ago commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, and is now attached to the Seventieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixth Cavalry, commonly known as Col. Richard H. Rush's Philadelphia Lancers, now near Fredericksburg.

How Hooker got into the Service

We find the following interesting story about General Hooker in the Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday.—"When the war broke out, Gen. Hooker, then in California, came post-haste to Washington to offer his services to the government. Gen. Scott was at the head of the military affairs of the country, and between that old gentleman and Gen. Hooker was a feud dating back to the Mexican war; hence as everything relating to the army was referred to Scott, Hooker was suffered to apply in vain for even a regimental command. Disgusted and mad, he made his preparations to return to the Pacific coast, and was about to start, when the first battle of Bull Run was fought. There was nothing in that to encourage; so he went up to the White House, as the last thing before leaving, to call on the President, whom he had never seen. He was introduced by some mistake of his friend as Captain Hooker, and the following was the conversation that ensued:

"*Hooker*—'Mr. President, I was introduced to you as Captain Hooker. I am or was Lieutenant Colonel Hooker of the regular army. When this war begun, I was at home in California, and hastened to make a tender of my services to the government; but my relation to Gen. Scott or some other impediment stands in the way, and I see no chance of making my military knowledge and experience useful. I am about to return, but before going I was anxious to pay my respects to you, and to express my wishes for your personal welfare and for your success in putting down this infernal rebellion. And I want, while I am at it, to say one thing more; I was at Bull Run the other day, Mr. President, and it is no vanity or boasting in me to say that I am a —— sight better general than you, sir, had on that field."

"The President, in repeating this speech, says that he looked at the speaker to see what manner of man he was who made such a boast. 'His eye was steady and clear, his manner not half so confident as his words, and altogether he had the air of a man of sense and intelligence who thoroughly believed in himself, and who would at least try to make his words good. I was impressed with him, and rising out of my chair walked up to him, and putting my hands on his shoulder said, Colonel, not Lieutenant-Colonel Hooker, stay. I have use for you, and a regiment for you to command.'

"He did stay. The promised regiment was put under his orders, and from it he was soon promoted to a brigade, and thence to a Major General's place in command of a division. 'In every position in which he has been put,' says Mr. Lincoln, 'General Hooker has equalled the expectations which his self-confidence excited. As a Colonel, as a Brigadier and as a Major General he has done exceedingly well, and should he ever be called to command this army, I have no doubt he would acquit himself as gallantly as any man in the country.'

"That's the way that General Hooker got into the service. In Washington, Mr. Lincoln's partiality for him is no secret. When it was determined to remove McClellan, the head of the Fitz John Porter gang, the question of successorship was both important and embarrassing. The President's inclinations and preferences pointed to 'Fighting Joe' as the man; and he yielded them to the representations of of Gen. Halleck and others, with great reluctance, and, as is said, with secret forebodings of what was to follow."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The steamer Constitution sailed to day for Panama, with 115 passengers and $1,190,000 in treasure for New York and $907,000 for England. It is supposed that nearly one million dollars went on the Government account being the specie that has accumulated at the Sub-Treasury.

ILLINOIS.—Gov. Yates says, in his late message, of Illinois:—"She now produces twice as much corn as any other State; almost twice as much wheat; in neat cattle the first; in hogs but little behind Ohio, and in the value of live stock of all kinds, She is already the second State in the Union.

The Senators from Kansas are providing bills for procuring the land grants made to new States for purpose of internal improvement. They well provide for railroads, for public institution, and for indemnifying her citizen for losses sustained during the early border raids from Missouri.

The Story of an Escaped Slave.

We find the following in the New Orleans Delta, and reproduce it as another illustration of the beauties of the system secessionists, North and South, seek to perpetuate:—"An escaped slave from Mississippi informs us that about a year ago Jos. Nichols—an extensive dealer in wood, whose place is at a landing twenty miles this side of Vicksburg—charged that Geo. Roberts, one of his foremen, had enticed two of his slaves to run away. Roberts, who was a northern man, denied this, and asked for a settlement, that he might go away. Nichols cursed him, repeated the charge, and swore he would hang him if the two slaves did not return. Roberts replied that he had never urged of in any way advised the slaves to go away; whereupon Nichols, with the aid of his servants, seized him, tied his hands, and then chained him. Thus secured, he spent two weeks on bread and water, receiving occasionally a flogging. His nights were passed chained in the dining room. In the day time he was secured in a similar manner on the front gallery. During all this time he protested that he was innocent. Nichols met these denials with rude language and occasional kicks, and after repeated promises that he would be hanged, fixed a day, if the slaves did not return in the meantime.

"The day before the time appointed, Roberts, weary of kicks and lashes, stabbed himself with his pocket knife, and in a few hours died. Before he expired Nichols asked why he had committed suicide. He replied because of his brutal treatment, and his last utterance was, 'I did not advise your slaves to go away.' Nichols turned from the body, cursing the Yankees, and directed the slaves to bury it, covered as it was with bloody clothes, out in the woods, and there it was deposited accordingly. Two days after the remains were buried, the slaves returned and declared in most emphatic terms that Roberts had never spoke to them about leaving their master, and so the matter ended. Nichols is a captain of a guerrilla band—and that is all we learn of him, except that he was married, but had no children."

☞ The New Orleans Delta, of the 28th ult., says:

We are daily receiving accounts across the lines of the dreadful condition of things in rebeldom. The soldiers are only kept from mutiny and insubordination by the promises held out, that peace will be made within ninety days. The army is very tired of the war, and would accept peace on any terms which would restore them to their homes again.

The people, too, even in Mississippi, openly express a wish that the Yankees would come along and end the farce.

The people in the country kill every officer who comes around hunting up conscripts. At least 20 have been killed in the performance of this kind of duty. The people will not serve as conscripts if they can avoid it, and swamps and hiding places in Louisiana are full of fugitives between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

Provisions, clothing and all the necessaries of life are very scarce, and everybody is miserable except the heartless speculators and the more heartless leaders.

A Richmond dispatch of the 30th ult. says: "If we meet with no great and unexpected disaster, if we do not relax our exertions, the war must virtually be ended by the 1st of June."

A Marriage by Telegraph.

The Albany Standard, of Wednesday, publishes the following: "A marriage by telegraph took place yesterday afternoon, between a young lady in one of the principal villages on the Oswego railroad, and an artillery soldier on duty near Washington. The chaplain of the bridegroom's regiment telegraphed the material question of the marriage ceremony to the lady, viz: 'Do you take —— to be your husband?' directing her to answer, 'I do;' and to authorize him to propose a like question to the gentleman. In two hours after the lady received the chaplain's first message she received a second announcing that the soldier and she were man and wife. This telegram is her marriage certificate. It is understood that the parents of the lady were opposed to the union, and that this method was taken to outwit them. The time for the ceremony had been fixed by correspondence beforehand, and the lady was in waiting when the first message was received at the telegraph office."

The family of Phillip Bernhard, consisting of eight persons residing on Liberty street, was poisoned, yesterday, by eating soup, which is supposed to have contained arsenic. One member of the family has died, and another is not expected to live. The servant girl has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime.

☞ The gate of perdition is a dangerous one to let children swing on.

☞ To form an estimate of the beauty of a bonnet, put a face in it

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1863.

Mr. Sherman's National Bank Bill.

This most important measure, which passed the Senate by a majority of two votes, has yet to pass the ordeal of the House of Representatives, and the time is short. But every day adds to its strength and popularity, and its friends are sanguine of its final passage. This measure provides a national free banking system with a paper circulation, obtained in greenbacks from the government, to the extent of the securities deposited with the latter, but payable by the banks at their counters on demand. This plan must revolutionize the whole banking system of the country, and abolish all paper currency other than the greenbacks, at the same time that it creates an immense market for the national bonds.

To aid in this system the Senate has laid a tax on all bank circulation other than such as may be issued under this act. It has also amended the House revenue bill so as to reduce one-half the amount of greenbacks authorized to be newly issued by that act, and substituting legal tender notes for coin in the payment of interest on the certificates of indebtedness and the interest-bearing new notes. The interest on the regular funded debt will continue to be paid in coin.

This is, substantially, Mr. Chase's plan, and nothing but the pressure of a great danger, the stern necessities of the nation in this hour of extreme calamity, could have carried it through Congress in the face of tnat powerful interest which alone will be adversely affected by it, we mean the banking interest. But even this interest, where it is what it ought to be, will not be injuriously affected, but will come under the provisions of the law, and go on as well as ever. Thus will the transition from a paper currency so multiform as to perplex the most perfect experts be changed gradually and without shock to one of uniform face and value, and which will be national in its character, as all currency ought to be. Our currency heretofore has been politically injurious, because it has been practically disintegrating. States vied with States in their efforts to fill the channels of circulation with their paper; and because their issues were of unequal value, vast sums were paid to brokers by way of exchange—sums the aggregate of which would probably have been sufficient to pay the interest on our national debt, large as it is. It was a real and onerous tax; but under the new system this will be saved.

In times of peace the National Government permitted this part of its rightful and constitutional prerogative to be exercised by corporations created by the States; but at a time like the present it finds it necessary to resume it. In times of peace it made coin, and did its business in coin; but to supply coin to an amount necessary for its present purposes is out of the question. As Senator Doolittle well remarked the other day—"We must go on with the war on paper money as a practical fact; and if we must wage the war with paper money we have got to take the control of that paper money into our own hands, or the government will be destroyed; and the practical question is the mode of arriving at that control. This government must dominate and master and control the currency of this country in this exigency."

GOV. CURTIN.—It is stated that Gov. Curtin, at a recent dinner in Washington, held a conversation with Mr. Seward, in relation to the formation of a new political party. Thurlow Weed is to be at the head of it. It all will not do, Governor.

☞ On Wednesday next, the act restoring the Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is to come up in the House of Representatives of this State for discussion.

A Candid Statement.

Ever since the formidable show of the Democratic party at the State election last fall the Rebel newspapers at Richmond seem to have rested under the delusion that the loyal spirit of the north was giving way, and that peace and recognition of the independence of the rebel confederey were inevitable. In view of this they have rushed forward with the most extravagant demands, imagining that as the Democratic party of the north was in their favor, they could get whatever they chose to ask, no matter how extreme it might be.

Hence the Governor of rebel Virginia, John Letcher, came forward with his protest against the separation of West Virginia, or any other portion of Virginia, from the confederacy, and demanding that in any treaty of boundaries not an inch of the soil of the Old Dominion shall be given up to the possession of the United States. Herein lies the key to the whole trouble. Virginia never from the beginning had her heart in the rebel cause. She voted against disunion. Her State Convention was largely for the Union, and was overawed by outside pressure from an armed and desperate mob assembled for the purpose from all parts of the south.

Why was this? Virginia is not a wealthy State. Very much of her soil is a desert waste, the result of improvident culture, and the peculiar institution has no healthy growth there. When the cotton States first rebelled they professed not to want the border States; but it is now evident that this was a deep laid scheme of deception, to mislead the national government and lull it into a false security, while the preparations were making to force Virginia out of the Union. Yet why?

It is not difficult to answer. The national capital, Washington, was the object of the conspirators. With that historic residence of the republic in their possession, they would acquire such a prestige for the rebellion that it would be difficult to resist it, especially if aided, as the rebels expected it to be, by a treasonable party in the north. When, therefore, Gov. Letcher asks Jeff. Davis not to give up any portion of Virginia, he asks him to carry on the war forever. For without Virginia, Washington city ceases to be of any use to us, and can no longer continue our capital, dominated as it is by Arlington Heights, and surrounded by Maryland.

We call attention to this now, for the purpose of showing to those weak-minded persons who fancy that peace is attainable without war, that no such thing is within the bounds of possibility. The rebels desire to have no amicable arrangement without a complete prostration of the interests of the free States, and the possession of our national capital by their troops; and even if we were ever so much disposed to treat with them as an independent Power, they look to no settlement without answering all their own ends.

While Letcher demands all Virginia, other leading rebel authorities want all Maryland, and indeed every slave State, willing or unwilling, and a full half of our immense territories at the west. Of all these possessions which they claim they do not now hold a single territory, and have not a foot of ground they can call their own in Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Florida, and the greater part of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and old Virginia are still held by us. Still they demand all these in the same confident tone as though they were sure of getting what they asked for.

Now, suppose we were to make peace and recognize the rebel confederacy, without granting any of these absurd demands, is it not plain that these would always constitute sources of bickering and frequent war between the two Powers? The rebel government being elective, the demagogues in favor of extreme demands would, as they always have done at the south, be sure to succeed before the people; and thus we should have no peace, but an unending war.

President Lincoln truly remarked, in his last annual message to Congress, that there is no line, crooked or straight, which can possibly be drawn as a boundary between the north and south, and the more the subject is studied, the more it becomes evident that this is a great truth. Peace is not possible on any other basis than the complete and entire restoration of the Union. In its very nature the rebel confederacy cannot be safely tolerated, and in justice to our country and to posterity we are bound to meet the issue as it stands and fight out the quarrel to the bitter end.

The south would ere this have learned, in the terrible school of this dreadful war, a little more common sense, had it not been for the unfortunate course pursued by the Democratic party as a party. That fatal organization, so fruitful of mischief in the past history of our country, is now solely responsible for buoying up the hopes of the rebels, at the period when their sufferings would have made them desponding, if not despairing. We have shown how idle it would be to talk of peace and recognition. When used at the north, such words mean nothing less than a base surrender of our whole government, country and resources to the enemy.

Gov. Curtin on Military Arrests.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.—Gov. Curtin sent a message to the Legislature to-day with reference to arbitrary arrests, contending that Congress alone has the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and recommending the passage of a resolution requesting Congress to take such action as may bring the guilty to punishment and relieve the innocent. While Gov. Curtin admits that these arrests were necessary at the commencement of the rebellion, he does not think that there is any necessity for them at the present time.—*National Intelligencer.*

We are sorry that Gov. Curtin has taken this course. It will do more to encourage the tories in our state, just at this time, than anything Jeff. Davis could possibly do, and we fear it will be disastrous to the Governor's fame as a supporter of the war. It shows conclusively his insincerity in pretending to put down the rebellion. If anything other than the signing of the bill repealing the tonnage tax, was needed to consign the Governor to private life, it has now come to his assistance. Every loyal heart in the State will regret this fatal step of his Excellency. We fear also that his new friends may not prove true.

THE SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE BLACK PIONEER BRIGADES.—The "Black Pioneer Brigades," organized in North Carolina, have repaired roads, built bridges, &c., and proved a perfect military success. These men work under sharp fire without concern, and have shown as much bravery as any of our troops employed in the regular volunteer service. Their services have been invaluable. During the recent five days' raid of the New York Cavalry, if it were not for the services rendered by these men, our progress would have been seriously impeded in consequence of bridge building, road repairing, &c., while making forced marches of fifty miles and over a day. [*Standard* please copy.]

☞ We notice that the Receipts and Expenditures of Bedford county are not published in the Inquirer, a loyal paper. Will the editor of that paper please give us the reason? Can it be because the disloyalists have the Board of County Commissioners? If so, we would ask them to look at the course of our County on that question. There are only two papers printed in that county—the "Inquirer" being the only loyal one. Here the editors who denounce the Republicans as "Abolitionists," publish it. None are left out except the guerilla sheet printed at the Jobbing office along the railroad, and it only because it is read but little in one town.

THE brave and patriotic Gen. Jerry Sullivan, an old Democrat and a true soldier, has forbidden the disloyal Chicago Times from circulating in the district of Jackson, Tenn., of which he has command. The example ought to be followed by the commander of every department, district, division, brigade, regiment, and military post. No prudent husbandman would allow an enemy to sow tares in his wheatfield with impunity.

STAMPS ON CHECKS.—Great inconvenience is often experienced by persons receiving checks from a distance without having the Government stamp affixed. The law requires the person giving the check to put his own initials upon it with date. We think the law should be such as to allow the stamp to be affixed by any person holding the same. All the Government wants is the price of the stamp.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—Dr. Jones, of New York, the skillful Oculist and Aurist, has prolonged his stay at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa., till April 1st, 1863. Pittsburg is the last city Dr. J. will visit in Pennsylvania. All who wish to see him must do so soon.

☞ They had a kind of semi-public baby show in 'Poodue' (Cape Elizabeth, Me.) recently, and the mothers were requested to decide which baby should have the prize as the smartest and handsomest. When the slips containing the votes were examined, it was found that each mother had voted her own the handsomest! How natural, to be sure!

☞ Our Washington dispatches speak confidently of the good condition of the Army of the Potomac and even venture upon predictions of great events soon to come off. May they prove prophetic.

Letter from the 137th Regiment.

CAMP NEAR BELLE PLAINS, Va., February 5, 1863.

Mr. Editor: As many of your readers feel a deep interest in the welfare of Co I, 137th Reg't P. V., they will see by the heading of this letter that we report for the present at Belle Plains, near the mouth of Potomac Creek, about one and a half miles distant from three different wharfs. The First Army Corps is supplied from this point. The Potomac Creek is about three-fourths of a mile wide at its mouth, and I fear if the present freezing weather continues much longer, it will be completely blockaded, and as a friend at my shoulder has jokingly remarked, we will be under the necessity of remodeling the poet's song, and sing "Hard Tacks, Hard Tacks, come again once more."

Our present camp is on a high hill, whose point extends nearly to the Potomac Creek. We arrived here after our last march of the 22d and 23d ult., which was made via Stoneman's station, and the vicinity of Falmouth. On account of the scarcity of timber our officers selected the ground for our camp, as timber would be very acceptable to us to build our cabins, which add much to our health. Most of Co. I, as well as other companies of the regiment, are without shelter tents, though the gum blanket proves an excellent substitute.

Potomac Creek and River (on our left) form a body of water several miles wide. On a clear day the eye can behold a beautiful and picturesque scenery. At the same time may be seen much country that presents a scene of desolation caused by the ravages of war.

From this point, or peninsula, one-fourth of a mile distant from our camp, on a high bluff overlooking the river, are the remains of a small fort which the rebs had constructed and thereon planted their cannon, and from present appearances were formidable works. From this fort are seen the different Landings, where appears to be doing a Pittsburg business, but solely Governmental; there steamboats and craft of all kinds disembark their cargoes. Away in the distance is Wind Mill Point, on which, I suppose are erected a thousand Hospital tents. Also, on this peninsula (for it is nearly surrounded by water) are herded the beef cattle which are slaughtered for the Grand Army of the Potomac.

In writing about Co. I, I may just state, so far as I have conversed with the members about the President's Proclamation in regard to the Negro subject, and the proceedings of Congress, I find them generally of one mind. Of course there are exceptions in the ranks, but all must admit that a negro's life is not better than a white man's, and at this critical moment it is necessary to resort to any and every means that will bring this Rebellion to a speedy close, and this is the only way to show we are true Union men. Union first, Negro last.

Doubtless many of your readers are not aware that our Captain, Thos. McFarlane, has resigned and gone home, business of importance calling his attention there.—The company is now commanded by Lieut. Isenburg, who, the boys think a capital commander, but I have been informed that as soon as the Regiment gets a suitable man to fill the Adjutancy, Lieut. Johnston will take command of the company. Then our officers will rank as follows: Captain Johnston, 1st Lieut. Isenburg, 2d Lieut. J. L. May, (of Martinsburg.) These are all excellent boys. Orderly May, (now Lieut.,) proved an excellent Orderly, and was worthy of promotion. Had his promotion been left to the company, I feel certain that it would have met with a unanimous vote. Under such officers, Co. I will continue to do her duty, as she has always done in former days.

T. C. Mc.

A Financial Revolution.

It is manifest that this country is undergoing a great financial revolution; and it is perhaps not too soon. The banking system of the country, great and beneficent as has been its utility, has had most serious drawbacks, among which are the failure of many banks, to the great loss of the bill-holders and others; the loss on the exchange of funds, when transmitted from one part of the Union to the other: and the almost infinite variety of bills, rendering it impossible for ninety-nine men out of a hundred to feel secure against counterfeits, for the issues of nine-tenths of the banks are counterfeited. Instead of having a uniform currency of equal value, as such a commercial people as this ought to have, we have had a multiform currency of unequal value, and in some instances of no value at all. Just look at it.

The whole number of banks in the United States is estimated at 1,395, apportioned as follows, the branches of State Banks not being enumerated in this estimate:

Maine	69	Georgia	31
New Hampshire	51	Alabama	7
Vermont	41	Louisiana	11
Massachusetts	185	Ohio	21
Rhode Island	92	Indiana	25
Connecticut	73	Illinois	60
New York City	54	Kentucky	8
New York State	249	Tennessee	28
New Jersey	55	Missouri	8
Pennsylvania	81	Michigan	5
Delaware	9	Wisconsin	122
Maryland	32	Iowa	7
Dis. of Columbia	6	Minnesota	1
Virginia	30	Florida	2
North Carolina	12	Texas	1
South Carolina	18	Kansas	1

Every one of these Banks has its separately engraved and printed notes, differing in form or design pictorially, and each Bank issues the various denominations which by usage seem to have become a rule, and thus each of them issues bills of from five to eight denominations—say an average of six, which, multiplied by 1,395, gives 8,870 varieties of paper currency—a number so vast as utterly to puzzle honest people, and which opens a richer field for the genius of skilful rogues than can be found anywhere else in the world. To see a "Counterfeit Detector" on every business man's desk is a standing evidence that something is radically wrong in our monetary system, if a thing so multiform, so confused, and so inexplicable can be called a system.

This state of things grew up as weeds grow in a good soil, not in accordance with any good system of agriculture in the one case or of finance in the other, but just because the seeds happened to be there. But now, under the resistless hand of Providence, the ploughshare of revolution is doing its stern but appropriate work, burying abuses as a plough buries weeds—turning down a vicious industrial system and an equally vicious financial system. Instead of slavery, it will leave us free labor, and instead of bank issues—many of which it were mere sarcasm to call money—we shall have a uniform national currency, alike in face, alike in value, and in every dollar of which every citizen will have both a pecuniary and a political interest—a great nervous system reaching from the seat of government to every member of the body politic, and taking hold of the most sensitive parts of that body—the people's pockets. Why, it is the most democratic scheme that ever was thought of, and one which, but for this war, could not have been accomplished.

This is the great financial plan of Secretary Chase, which we are glad to see is gaining in favor both in Congress and the country.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Copperheads.

The Express accepts and rejoices in the name "Copperhead," and desires that it may be applied to the entire Democratic Pro-Slavery party. It is apt. The Copperhead is described by naturalists as "an American venomous serpent, the most dangerous after the rattlesnake." This is perfectly true, in letter and in spirit; the rattlesnake represents South Carolina—see the first Palmetto flag; the Copperhead represents your Northern traitor. The rattlesnake, with all its venom, has one virtue—it never strikes without warning; that inevitable rattle gives you timely notice of danger; but the Copperhead gives no sign of attack—it is in verity a snake in the grass. South Carolina gave long warning of her purpose to strike—she shook her rattles and bared her fangs for years before she made the spring at Sumter. Your Copperhead is no such chivalrous foe; he hides in the grass, silent and treacherous, springs upon you unawares—no rattle, no hiss, but a lurking watchfulness and a leap at your throat, that might, for its perfect surprise if not its success, excite envy in the breast of an East Indian Thug. The Copperhead prefers dark places—like the secret committee rooms of the Diffusion Society; gives no warning of its proximity—traitors never do; attacks directly only in self defence—cowards always act thus; it is called "chunk-head," from the unusual thickness of its skull; and "deaf adder," because of its incomparable stupidity. It is one of the most poisonous and dangerous of reptiles; a sensual, besotted, cold, treacherous thing; hiding in dark places; murdering the unwary traveler; living upon innocent birds; cowardly, remorseless, cruel and loathsome. There is remarkable fitness in the name—let the traitors be called "Copperheads."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Contrabandist Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Col. Baker, chief of the United States Government Detective Bureau, arrested Mr. T. J. Brooke, of Virginia, to-day, charged with having purchased the following articles for the rebels, viz. 1200 ounces of quinine, (worth $5,000), 30 pounds of opium, 25 pounds of morphine, and 21 pounds of nitrate of silver. Mr. John Crambaugh, a well-known citizen of Georgetown, had these articles secreted at his residence. A young lady housekeeper resisted the detectives when they attempted to search the premises, using the most violent language that is ever known to escape a woman's lips. She was sent to prison as a slight token of Governmental appreciation of vulgar invective.

A portion of Col. Baker's detective corps last night, seized 168 cases of boots and shoes in *transitu* across the Potomac from Leonardstown, Md., destined for the South. The goods and smugglers were sent to Washington under guard. The usual contraband trade is still carried on, there is no doubt, notwithstanding the frequent arrests of parties engaged.

CATTLE BROKERS.—As there are a large number of persons engaged more or less in dealing in cattle, sheep and hogs, it is of importance that all should know what constitutes a "cattle Broker" under the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, and who requires a license as such. On this point the commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that:

A person who buys cattle to stock his own farm, and by keeping them thereon, adds materially to their value, cannot be considered a cattle Broker. If, however, it is his business to buy and sell without making material additions to the intrinsic value of the animals, he is liable to taxation as a cattle Broker. The profits of the former, if any, are those of a *producer*; the profits of the latter, if any, are those of a *trader*; and this distinction may be deemed a test of the question, "Who is a cattle Broker within the meaning of the Excise Law?"

"FORT HENRY, Feb. 12.—The forces of Gen. Rosecrans' command have captured 600 of Gen. Morgan's rebels."

THE HON. John Conness, just elected U S. Senator from California for six years from the 4th of march next, in the place of Milton S. Latham, (Dem.,) has for ten years been an active politician in that State of the Northern Democratic or Broderick school, and was the candidate for Lieut. Governor on the Broderick or anti-Lecompton ticket in 1859. Defeated in the canvass, he was immediately after chosen State Senator from El Dorado county by a large majority, receiving the Republican as well as the Broderick vote. He was a leading Douglas man in 1860, was the Union Democratic candidate for Governor in 1861, and has since been a hearty supporter of the Union movement and ticket. His election by the strongly Republican Legislature of California is a wise as well as liberal choice, and will strengthen and consolidate the Unionists of California. Mr. Conness is of small stature, about 45 years of age, has been repeatedly chosen to the Legislature; is a good debater, and will prove an upright and useful Senator. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING JOURNAL.—Mr. A. D. Boileau has severed his connection with the Philadelphia Evening Journal. It is understood that Mr. Boileau, in consequence of having signed the parole given to Gen. Schenck, has been compelled to leave his paper. Mr D. A. Mahoney, late of Iowa, but more lately of the Old Capitol prison, has been mentioned as its editor. No name as yet, however has been substituted in the place of Mr. Boileau.

DEAFNESS & BLINDNESS.—Dr. Jones of New York City, the skillful Eye and Ear Doctor has prolonged his stay at the St Charles Hotel, Pittsburg, until the 22d of March, 1863. He has been induced to do so on account of the great number of patients who flock to him from far and near. All who need the services of a skillful Occulist and Aurist will do well to call immediately. Dr. Jones is a graduate of the old and new school medical colleges and of our eye and ear college. His diplomas from the same, hang in his office. Dr. J. straightens cross eyes in one minute. He operates for cataract, club-feet, harelip, hernia, polypus in the nose and ear. He inserts artificial eyes to move naturally. He cures stuttering in a half hour. He introduces artificial ear drums, which improve the hearing immediately where the natural drum is destroyed. He cures discharges of the ear and noise in the head, and partial deafness and blindness, weak and sore eyes, and nervous diseases, and those diseases of the organs of sense, &c., which are not successfully treated by family physicians. He performs all difficult operations in surgery. Office, St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg. Consultation free.

☞ The horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot should be kept in every man's knapsack. Only 25 cts. per Pot. 227.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,

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For Catalogue of 36 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a great variety of Writing, Lettering and Flourishing, inclose 24 cents in postage stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb 14, 1863. Pittsburg, Pa.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1½ miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law Hollidaysburg, Pa.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

Soldiers' Bounty and Back Pay.

THE undersigned, United States Attorney, for the collection of soldiers' claims against the government, will visit Washington city in the course of two or three weeks, for the purpose of obtaining the back pay and bounty of such discharged disabled or deceased soldiers or their heirs as have already placed their claims in our hands for collection, and we would take this occasion to remind all others who may entrust us with like claims, that they will be promptly and faithfully attended to, during our contemplated visit to the National Capital, if left at our office in Hollidaysburg, any time previous to the first of April. We have taken much pains to inform ourself thoroughly of all the varied ramifications of "Red Tape" process of collection of claims, and will cheerfully communicate all desired information to applicants, and furnish all the necessary blanks. No charge will be made where the application is unsuccessful; but where successful, the money or a draft therefor, will be immediately conveyed to the applicant, and a small fee only exacted for time, trouble, and expenses.

For the further information of those interested, we publish below the following specifications and directions:

BOUNTY.

Each volunteer is entitled to the bounty at the end of the war, or after he has served two years.

When an officer or soldier is killed his friends are entitled to his arrears of pay and the bounty, in the following order:

1st. The widow.
2d The children, if no widow.
3d. The father, if no widow or children.
4th. The mother, if the father is dead.
5th. The brothers and sisters collectively, if both parents are dead.
6th. The legal heirs, according to the statutes of the State in which the deceased had his domicil.

Administrators are appointed when necessary, and guardians act for the wards.

BACK PAY.

Resigned officers can receive their pay immediately, by sending us their "acceptance of resignation," the name of place, time when, and the name of paymaster by whom they were last paid; and the number of horses and servants they employed in the service. We make up the accounts, collect the pay due, and remit according to directions.

Discharged soldiers can have their pay collected, by sending us their certificate of discharge and duplicate "final settlements." If they do not have the proper papers, we will procure those that are necessary from their officers.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Invalid Pensions, to continue during life, are allowed all officers or soldiers who have been wounded, disabled, or become diseased while in the service of the United States, and in either the three months' or three years' service during the present war.

A half-pay pension for five years will also be allowed the widow, or if no widow, the children under sixteen years of age of officers and soldiers who have died or been killed in the service during the present or any previous war.

To obtain these pensions, certain certificates and affidavits are essential, among which must be an affidavit or proof of identity; certificate of the commissioned officer under whom the applicant served, and the surgeon's certificate as to the applicant's disability—the nature of it, as when, where and how the wounds were received, or the disease contracted; and the degree of it as "one-half," "three-fourths," &c. These documents must accompany the applicant's declaration.

Send us all the papers in the possession of the applicant, with a brief statement of as many facts pertaining to the case as can be ascertained.

We have facilities for procuring proofs and necessary papers that are wanting.

Upon receipt of an application, we will immediately remit the necessary blanks, that can be understood by any one who applies.

It is important that all persons having such claims should have them properly made out, and presented at once, as the necessary evidence can be much more easily obtained now than it can be after much delay.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
U. S. Attorney for Soldiers and their heirs.

☞ Read our first page.

☞ Lieut. Charles Dorland and Wm. Burchinell, members of the Anderson Cavalry, from this place, are said to be among those who nobly went into battle at Murfreesboro.

☞ We notice Wm. Lilley, of the 14th Infantry, U. S. A., in town, looking well and hearty.

Frank Johnston, of Captain McKeage's company, is also at home on furlough.

☞ The Standard flatters its fellow-abusers of the Government who were taken east last week as prisoners of war, by saying they were as good looking as we are. The vanity of man is sometimes amusing as well as ridiculous.

☞ We cannot but regret to see T. Banks and John Cresswell, Esqs., Attorneys at Law, straddle that old political jade "Democracy," for the purpose of securing an election as School Directors.—Shame! Shame!!

☞ It is our duty to state that John Young, of Altoona, backed out of the sale of his property in this place to Mrs. Gallaher. Real estate has increased in value since the sale. He now refuses to let her have it.

☞ In great trouble—The Standard, over the idea of the negro being shot at by the Rebels. Poor fellow, don't cry. For our part we think the negro has as good a right to be shot at by your friends as the white man.

☞ The resignation of Lieut. Wm. C. Wagoner, of the 125th Regt. Pa. Vols., was recently accepted. He received a severe wound at Antietam, which would prevent him from undergoing the fatigues of a march.

NOTICE.—Deputy Collector J. H. Bell, will be in Altoona on the 23d, 24th and 25th, and at Tyrone on the 26th and 27th, of the present month. Have your "green backs" ready. By request, he will be at Bell's Mills on the 28th, for the accommodation of the tax-payers of Antis township.

☞ Thomas Allison, a coal miner, was found on the road side above Dudley Station on the H. & B. T. R. R. last Tuesday, with his leg broken. The injury was caused by a fall on the ice. He was carried to a house some half a mile off by the men who found him. He was recently married.

☞ On Monday last, John G. Miles, Esq., Executor of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, dec'd., sold the "Petersburg Forge" and the lands belonging to it, to John R. Hunter & Co., for forty thousand dollars. One-half to be paid on the first day of April next; one-fourth on the first day of April, 1864—the balance to remain a lien on the land.

☞ At a meeting of the friends of the Union, without an *if*, held in this borough on Tuesday evening last, the following ticket was put in nomination, viz:

Judge—East Ward—B. B. Rohrabacher.
Inspector—John Hays.
Judge—West Ward—Samuel Baker.
Inspector—C. C. Price.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—At a meeting of the citizens of Hollidaysburg, without distinction of party, held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last, the following ticket was nominated:

Burgess—Joseph H. Blackburn.
Town Council—James M. Kinports. John Carl.
School Directors—Louis H. Williams, Wm Stone.
Assessor—John McClure.
Auditor—Charles A. Osterloh.

☞ E. McGraw, Jr. Esq., has purchased the large brick house and lot in which Mr. John Miller resides, corner of Allegheny and Juniata streets, near the bridge, for $3200. We understand that he intends moving his family into the house on the first day of April, and erecting large brick buildings on the corner and along the front on Juniata street, for the purpose of renting. Money is seeking investment in real estate rapidly for safety. We wish Mr. McGraw may realize all he expects, and a little more.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, as a party of young men from Altoona, were driving above Duncansville, their horses became unmanageable. There was a little girl, about six years of age, in the road at the time, whose parents were absent from home attending a funeral. The driver attempted to turn the horses so as to pass the child; but she started towards the roadside at the same time, and, as the horses could not be stopped, she was thrown down, and one of the carriage wheels passed directly over her head, killher instantly.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. HARRIS, Esq.—George W. Harris, Esq. son of J. S. P. Harris, a member of the bar and citizen of this place, aged 24 years and 10 months, died at the American House, on Friday morning last, at 5 minutes past 1 o'clock, after a brief illness of two days. Mr. Harris was born in Williamsburg, and, after receiving his education, removed to this place in 1858 or 9, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Samuel Calvin. He pursued his studies with energy and perseverance, and, undergoing a very successful examination before the legal committee, was admitted to the practice of the law in 1861. A few months ago he opened a law office in this town, but before he could fairly enter upon his professional career he was overtaken by sudden death, and the fondest hopes of relatives and friends were crushed forever.

Mr. Harris possessed a good education, was a man of more than ordinary intellectual capacity, was well read in his profession, and was every way well calculated to succeed as a man of business. His social qualities were of the most agreeable and kindly nature, and those who knew him will never forget his whole-souled liberality and his outspoken and hearty kindness. He was generous to a fault, and these amiable qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends, who will long regret his untimely death.

On Saturday his remains were removed to Williamsburg, where—followed and mourned by relatives and friends—he was buried with masonic honors, near the grave of his mother, whom he survived but a few years. Peace to his ashes.—*Standard.*

A Narrow Escape.

On Saturday, the 14th inst., Lloyd Figart, a son of A. K. Figart, of Frankstown, a boy of ten or twelve years of age, in company with his little sister, Nancy Jane Cruse, and Louisa Keech, went on the ice in the river, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to skate. They had been on the ice a few minutes only, when the ice broke. The three girls being pretty near shore, waded out without very great difficulty, but Lloyd being near the middle of the river, and in eight feet depth of water, did not come off quite so easily. As he sunk, however, he caught hold of the edge of the firm ice, which, though very brittle, he succeeded in making support him, by having the presence of mind to use his feet, being an expert swimmer. The probability of the matter is he would have been drowned, had not Mrs. Reem saw him break through, and immediately gave the alarm. Mr. George Rits seized a board, ran to the river, and commenced breaking a passage through the ice, in order to get to the boy. In a few moments numbers of men and women were on the spot, some bringing ropes. While Mr. Rits was breaking his way in, and had advanced in the river until he was up to the neck in the water, Mr. George W. Cruse came running with a long pole, and ran on to the ice and reached the pole to the boy, tho' Mr. Rits had succeeded a little before in getting the end of the board and a rope too, to the boy. When the pole reached him, however, he let go the rope and board, seized the end of the pole, the ice broke, when the boy commenced making towards shore, and was saved.

After he went home I went to see him. When I went in, he was standing by the stove with dry warm clothes on him, and quaking from head to feet as though he had the ague, but he is all right now, and is running around, feeling none the worse of his cold bath. He told me that he had suffered more in his fingers, by holding on to the ice, than in any other respect. Had the three girls been five feet further than than they were from shore, some of the group would have certainly been drown'd. As it was however, though the boy was in the greatest peril that I ever saw one in, and that, too, for the space of half an hour, yet through the timely alarm given by Mrs. Reem, and the prompt assistance rendered by Mr. George Rits and Mr. Washington Cruse, the boy was providentially saved. EN.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The undersigned offers himself to the voters of the borough of Hollidaysburg, as a candidate for the office of Borough Constable, at the ensuing election, and if elected will discharge the duties of said office faithfully. A. P. BAKER.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully offers himself to the qualified electors of the borough of Hollidaysburg, for the office of constable at the ensuing election, and if elected, pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity. GEO. W. RUSS.

MARRIED.

Feb. 12, HENRY FRY to MARY C. FLENNER, all of Hollidaysburg.

On Wednesday the 11th inst., at the Exchange Hotel, Altoona, by Rev. A. H. Sembower, W. H. McDONALD to Miss ARAMINTA M. WOLVERTON, both of Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Wm. Lee Spottswood, Mr SAMUEL SHANK, of Altoona, to Miss ANNA KATE MAIZE, of Williamsburg.

At the pastor's house, on the 22d ult., by Rev. John H. Schmidt, Mr. JOHN REEGH to Miss E. NEBONE, both of Sabbath Rest, this county.

DIED.

In Antis township, on the 8th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH MEYERS, aged 109 yrs. Her husband, John Meyers, died about 1822. He was in the Revolutionary War and drew a pension. Mrs. Meyers lived with her son, Jacob Meyers, for 25 years. Her sight was good, and she ate and drank heartily.

In Altoona, on the 6th inst., of diptheria, ANNA WENTWORTH, daughter of Geo. W. and Elizabeth J. Kessler, aged 4 yrs., 6 months and 2 days

On the 4th inst., in Altoona, BERNHARD, son of John and Catharine May, aged 19 years, 11 months and 8 days.

On the 9th of January, MARY MAHALA daughter of E. J., and S. A. Andrews, aged 1 year and 22 days.

In Allegheny city, on Sunday last, Mrs. JANE F. LLOYD, wife of Henry Lloyd, Esq., and daughter of David McKinney, D. D.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Feb. 20, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,50@6,75
Extra " "	6,12@6,37
Superfine,	6,00@6,25
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	1,00
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	1,10
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,25
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	12

LICENSE.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, to be presented at the adjourned Court, March 18th, 1863:

Ellen Fritchey, Wholesale, Altoona.
Wm. F. Bridenthal, Tavern, Martinsburg.
Feb. 21, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Clerk.

FARM FOR SALE

IN

INDIANA COUNTY,

IN a good neighborhood, of 193 acres, 140 of them under cultivation. Over two hundren Apple and Cherry Trees are growing thereon, and in bearing order. Full three hundred bushels of Apples were on the place in 1862.

Coal and Limestone warranted on the farm. Coal in great abundance only two miles from a station on the Branch Railroad from Blairsto Indiana.

Application must be made soon, or it will be rented. Possession given April 1st, 1863.

Price, $2,500—$500 in hand, and the balance in ten payments of $200 each, bearing six per interest.

ALEXANDER S. ROBERTSON.
February 14, 1863 pd

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

Wanted.

LOCUST! LOCUST!! LOCUST!!!

LOCUST PINS, from 14 in. to 36 in. long, and LOCUST TIMBER, of all dimensions, will be bought or received on commission.

If forwarded promptly and largely, permanent arrangements for continued supplies will be made.

Address W. A. LEVERING,
Callowhill street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 7, 1863—3t.

HOOPS WANTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone Apply to

J. M COOLBROTH, Altoona.
January 31, 1863.

TEACHERS' NOTICE.—The Directors of the Hollidaysburg School District want a Teacher to take charge of Male School No 3, in said borough the balance of the school year. Wages $35 per month.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Prest.
Jas. D. Rea, Sec'y. [Feb. 7, 1863.

Andrew Eckel,

Dealer in

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

Annie street, Altoona, Pa., and McKeage's Old Stand, Montgomery st., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in the line constantly on hand at the lowest Cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

SINGER & CO.'S

LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, whenopened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,

Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer.
Nov. 15, 1862. 6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

17th Collection District, 2d Division, Blair Co., Pa.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for the above named Division, of all persons liable to a Tax on Licenses, Carriages, Billiard Tables, Coal and Manufactured articles, and also of all persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes aforesaid will be received at the following places, viz:

The Collector may be found at his residence between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily, except on the days hereinafter mentioned.

Will be at Freedom, for Freedom, Taylor and Greenfield, on the 16th and 17th of February.

At Martinsburg, for N. Woodberry and Huston, on the 18th and 19th of February.

At Williamsburg, for Woodberry and Catharine, on the 20th and 21st of February.

At Altoona, for Altoona, Logan and Antis, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of February, at "White Hall Hotel."

At Tyrone, for Tyrone Borough, Tyrone and Snyder, on the 25th and 26th of February, at the National Hotel, at which times and places the people of said townships will call and pay their respective taxes.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport are now ready. Frankstown, Blair, Juniata and Allegheny can call and pay their license at any time between now and the 28th of February, except on the days for which I have advertised to be absent.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their annual Taxes, as aforesaid, on or before the 28th day of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July, 1862.

All persons who in like manner, shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 28th of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of

Three Times the Amount of said Licenses,

In accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the Excise Law aforesaid.

☞ Money of the United States only received.

☞ No further notice will be given.

JAMES H. BELL,
Dept. Col 17th District.
Internal Revenue Collector's Office.
Hollidaysburg, Jan 31, 1863.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

Office of Jay Cooke,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 *SOUTH THIRD STREET,*

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New 20 Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.
November 15, 1862—3m.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED IN

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular.

Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-18-3-12

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

KEMBLE & HOBART,

RECEIVERS OF FLOUR,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

21 and 22 Commercial Wharf,

BOSTON.

N. B.—It is our aim to establish a regular business with some good Mills in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. We make regular advances on consignments.

Jan. 17, 1863.] KEMBLE & HOBART.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills. Call on the Editor.

POETRY.

Written for the "Whig."

Institutes.

On the 7th of February, which was Saturday,
We met in the school house of Mr. Jno. Elway,
To hold the Frankstown Institutes, as is among the rules
Required by the Superintendent of our Common Schools.
Crumbecker, Dick and Satterfield were upon the spot,
Miss Stifler and Miss Lizzie Webb came also, as they ought
And always do. Miss Lytle, too, was in her place;—
Among us, too, we were pleased to see Mr. Walls' pleasant face.
He came from Canoe Creek, in company with Caruthers,
And seems to feel towards the Teachers as if they were his brothers.
Elway, Luke and Buterbaugh were also at their post,
And Elway is able of one thing to boast—
That at his school house the teachers all but one
Were out—the first that this happened since the Institutes begun.
Messrs. Robinson, Reed and Harpster did the thing up nice,
In the plan that they had formed, and this was their device:
That the Frankstown teachers should have enough to eat,
When this Township Institute in that school house should meet.
"Did they carry it out?" you ask, well I guess they did;
'Tis a stubborn fact and cannot now be hid.
The people of this township are "bully-ike" for that;
There's not a place that we have met but we always gat
A kindly welcome, and an effort for the teachers' weel,
The folks here don't squeeze a dollar till they make the eagle squeal.
Mr. Stewart, wife and son, in their two-horse sleigh,
To the school house at this time also found their way;
We will be glad to see him wherever our lot falls,
For straight forward with the teachers are he and Robert Walls.
Finally, Mr. Editor, we are getting on right well,
We don't do things helter-skelter, nor go it pell-mell;
But we keep things moving at their proper time,
And with this line I wind up this effort at a rhyme

ZOF.

THE FARMER.

About Corned Beef.

When beef is fresh it contains considerable blood, which is drawn out by the brine. If the meat is left in the bloody mixture it will require a much larger quantity of salt to preserve it, particularly through warm weather. My plan is to make a brine by using for every hundred pounds of beef five pounds of salt, one fourth of an ounce of saltpeter, and one pound of brown sugar. This is dissolved in just enough water to cover the meat, and poured upon it. When it has been in the brine two weeks, I take out the meat, let it drain, pour a fresh brine over it, and then it will be good the season through.

The cook who uses corned beef should not be so ignorent or indolent as to delay putting it over the fire until an hour before dinner. A good sized piece requires three or four hours' steady boiling to do it justice. Insufficient boiling must be made up by extra chewing. Always have the water boiling when the meat is dropped in, otherwise the sweetness will be drawn out into the water. A boiling heat hardens the outer surface at once, and thus keeps in the juices, which give richness, and which contain most of the nourishment. An excellent way of cooking corned beef is to have a large boiler with a wire or wooden rack on the bottom for the meat to rest over the water. When the water boils place the meat upon the rack and put on the cover of the boiler with a cloth over it to keep in the steam. The heat of the steam will rise above the boiling point and penetrate the meat, and cook it more quickly and better than could be done by boiling.—*American Farmer.*

Can a Carpet-bag Eat.

It was but a day or two ago, between Zanesville and Columbus, that the train stopped at a small village, not a hundred miles from the former place. The conductor crying out, "Fifteen minutes for dinner."

The passengers, of whom there happened to be a large number, rushed into the dining apartment, and took their seats at the table, one of them depositing a carpet-bag in the chair next to him. At the usual time the landlord, passing around to make his collection, called upon the aforesaid passenger for his payment for dinner.

"How much?" says the passenger.

"Eighty cents," replied the landlord.

"Eighty cents for a dinner? why, that is extortionate."

"No, sir, it is not extortionate. Ain't that your carpet-bag?"

"Yes, sir, that is my carpet-bag."

"Well, that carpet-bag occupies a seat, and of course I must charge for it."

"Oh! is that the case? Well, here is your eighty cents."

Turning to the carpet-bag, the passenger remarked: "Well, Mr. Carpet-bag, as you have not had much to eat, suppose we take something;" at the same time opening its mouth, and turning therein half a ham, a roast chicken, a plate of crackers, and sundry other articles, amid the roar of laughter of the other passengers.

The prevailing opinion among the passengers was, that the carpet-bag won.

CINCINATI, Feb. 11—Nicholas Longworth died at his residence, in this city, yesterday, aged 81 years. Mr. Longworth was a gentleman of great wealth and many eccentricities. He was the first man in this country who went extensively into the culture of the vine for the purpose of making wine.

NEW FIRM!

New Store!---New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,

Oct. 18, '61

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

November 15, 1862.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 80

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.—tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION.
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
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